

That's absolutely terrific. But if we put in more protectionist laws, more of those jobs would be coming here. Foreign companies would have to locate here to get U.S. business.

Q: Has NAFTA increased export demand for cloth and other products?

A: It's not true, and it's worse than that because what everybody isn't told is that the textile industry today is operating six days a week instead of seven, or five days instead of six. Most of them have cut off the third shift or are closing one day a month because imports are hurting demands here.

Q: What's the solution?

A: I'd like to see us withdraw from the World Trade Organization. The U.S. has one vote. Cuba can cancel our vote. Or St. Kitts, an island in the (Caribbean). . . . We also want higher tariffs. Our opponents say that would prompt retaliation. I don't know how anybody retaliates against their best customer. I would love to retaliate against some of my best customers who treat us badly.

Q: Why are you speaking out now?

A: We're a private company and we like to stay private, but we're fighting for our industry. We have 14,000 employees in the U.S., and one of my jobs is to fight for preservation of those jobs.

Q: Didn't some in the textile industry support passage of NAFTA?

A: It was a split vote in the industry. There were some who believed the industry might benefit. They believed no textile plants would go to Mexico. But already we see plants setting up there, where all-in costs are \$2 an hour compared to \$12 an hour in the U.S.

Q: Have you had to downsize?

A: No, but I have to tell you we're running on curtailed schedules and the industry has had to close 12 plants in an economy that's growing all over. We ought to be a growing industry. We ought to be creating jobs.

Q: What about plans to expand?

A: We plan to continue expanding. Last year, we bought a company in Japan that makes fabric for auto interiors. When you deal with international auto companies, one of their requirements is that you be located in parts of the world where they can exchange products.

Q: You don't often give interviews. Why?

A: The media emphasize the growth in exports and the jobs created by exports. There are figures collected by the government that are put together very skillfully. But there is no way to look at government figures to find out how many jobs have been lost to imports. I hear a lot of talk about the growth of exports but hardly anyone talks about the growth of imports, which in percentage terms are slightly less. But in absolute numbers, the U.S. imports three times as much as it exports.

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, 4 years ago I commenced these daily reports to the Senate to make a matter of record the exact Federal debt as of the close of business the previous day.

In that report of February 27, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$3,825,891,293,066.80, as of close of business the previous day. The point is, the Federal debt has escalated by \$1,190,704,977,476.86 since February 26, 1992.

As of the close of business yesterday, Monday, March 4, 1996, the Federal debt stood at exactly \$5,016,596,270,543.66. On a per capita

basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,041.42 as his or her share of the Federal debt.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT CONCERNING THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO CUBA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING RECESS—PM 125

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, the Secretary of the Senate, on March 1, 1996, during the recess of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of The United States:

Pursuant to section 1 of title II of Public Law 65-24, ch. 30, 50 U.S.C. 191 and sections 201 and 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*, United States Code, I hereby report that I have exercised my statutory authority to declare a national emergency in response to the Government of Cuba's destruction of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba.

In the proclamation (copy attached), I have authorized and directed the Secretary of Transportation to make and issue such rules and regulations that the Secretary may find appropriate to prevent authorized U.S. vessels from entering Cuban territorial waters.

I have authorized these rules and regulations as a result of the Government of Cuba's demonstrated willingness to use reckless force, including deadly force, in the ostensible enforcement of its sovereignty. I have determined that the unauthorized departure of vessels intending to enter Cuban territorial waters could jeopardize the safety of certain U.S. citizens and other persons residing in the United States and threaten a disturbance of international relations. I have, accordingly, declared a national emergency in response to these threats.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 1, 1996.

REPORT CONCERNING THE INTER-AGENCY ARCTIC RESEARCH POLICY COMMITTEE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 126

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 108(b) of Public Law 98-373 (15 U.S.C. 4701(b)), I transmit herewith the Sixth Biennial Report of the Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee (February 1, 1994, to January 31, 1996).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 5, 1996.

REPORT CONCERNING REVISED DEFERRAL OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 127

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975 as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report one revised deferral, totaling \$91 million, and two proposed rescissions of budgetary resources, totaling \$15 million.

The deferral affects the Department of State U.S. emergency refugee and migration assistance fund. The rescission proposals affect the Department of Agriculture and the General Services Administration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 5, 1996.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, the Secretary of the Senate, on March 4, 1996, during the adjournment of the Senate, announcing that the House insists upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1004) to authorize appropriations for the U.S. Guard, and for other purposes, and asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints the following Members as the managers of the conference on the part of the House:

From the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for consideration of the Senate and the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. COBLE, Mrs.